

猪氨基酸代谢节俭机制新假说

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摘 要: 猪尿氮排放量为总氮排放量的 60%~70%, 而尿素是尿液中的主要含氮物, 其合成速率在很大程度上决定着尿氮以及总氮的排放量。因此, 降低猪肝脏尿素合成速率是减少氮排放量的根本途径。本文首先介绍了当前猪氮减排常用的营养调控技术, 然后分别就肝脏尿素合成的直接前体物(氨)与间接前体物(如甘氨酸和丙氨酸)以及氨基酸代谢燃料功能替代机制进行论述, 在此基础上提出猪氨基酸代谢节俭机制新假说, 即促进丙酮酸/葡萄糖等物质的供能效率, 以降低谷氨酸等氨基酸的代谢速率, 从而达到减少门静脉尿素前体物净流量、肝脏尿素合成以及尿氮排放量的目的。

关键词: 猪; 氮排放; 氨基酸; 代谢节俭; 丙酮酸脱氢酶

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近年来, 氮排放引发的环境污染随畜禽养殖规模和集约化程度的不断扩大而日趋严重。目前, 全球畜禽氮排放量的估计值高达 89~164 百万 t; 我国畜禽氮排放量约为 3 000 万 t, 其中单胃动物(主要是猪)的氮排放量约占总氮排放量的 60%。与此同时, 蛋白质资源紧缺是全世界共同面临的问题; 2014 年, 中国蛋白质饲料原料的进口量约为 4 000 万 t, 鱼粉和大豆的进口依存度达到 70%。因此, 如何提高蛋白质的利用效率、减少氮排放量已成为我国畜禽养殖业尤其是养猪业迫切需要解决的科学问题。

1 猪氮减排常用的营养调控技术

目前围绕生猪氮排放已经开展了大量研究, 包括以理想氨基酸模式为基础配制饲料^[1]、降低饲料蛋白质含量并补充限制性氨基酸^[2-7]、增加饲料中可发酵性碳水化合物的比例^[2,8-9]以及添加酶制剂、益生菌和有机酸等添加剂^[10-11]。尽管大量研究已经证实低蛋白质饲料可显著降低猪的氮排放量^[2,6,12-13], 但这一营养调控措施尚未成为养猪生产产业的通用技术, 尤其是

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鑑此，有必要深入研究豬的氮排放機制以明確關鍵調控靶點。豬尿氮排放量占總氮排放量的比例為 60%~70%^[9,14-15]，而尿素是尿液中的主要含氮物，其合成速率在很大程度上決定了尿氮以及總氮的排放量。因此，降低豬肝臟尿素合成速率是減少氮排放量的重要策略，而明確尿素前體物的種類與來源則是開展氮減排研究的首要前提。

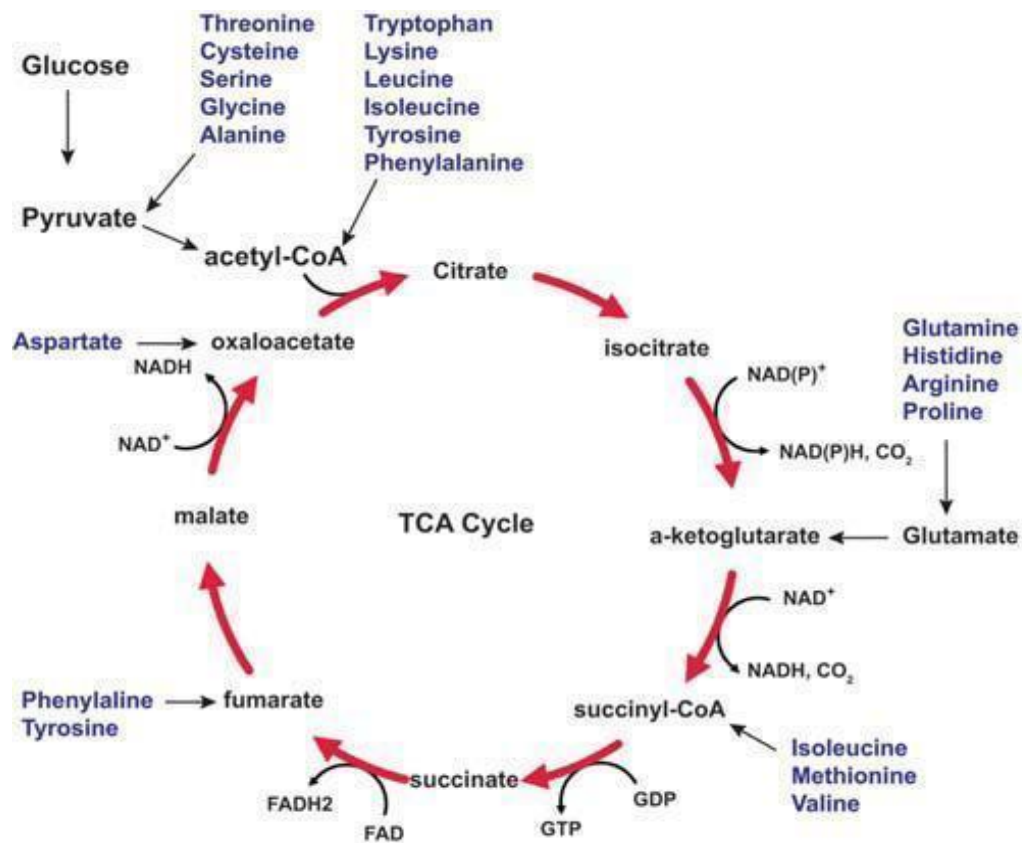
2.1 氨——尿素的直接前体物

The diagram illustrates the TCA Cycle (Citric Acid Cycle) and its integration with amino acid metabolism. The cycle proceeds clockwise, with intermediates and their associated reactions shown. Red arrows indicate the flow of the cycle, while black arrows show the entry of various molecules.

- Glucose** is converted to **Pyruvate**.
- Pyruvate** is converted to **acetyl-CoA**.
- acetyl-CoA** enters the cycle by combining with **oxaloacetate** to form **Citrate**.
- Citrate** is converted to **isocitrate**.
- isocitrate** is converted to **a-ketoglutarate**, releasing NAD(P)H and CO_2 .
- a-ketoglutarate** is converted to **succinyl-CoA**, releasing NADH and CO_2 .
- succinyl-CoA** is converted to **succinate**, producing GTP from GDP .
- succinate** is converted to **malate**, producing FADH_2 from FAD .
- malate** is converted back to **oxaloacetate**, releasing NADH and NAD^+ .
- oxaloacetate** combines with **acetyl-CoA** to restart the cycle.

Amino Acid Connections:

- Threonine, Cysteine, Serine, Glycine, Alanine** → **Pyruvate**
- Tryptophan, Lysine, Leucine, Isoleucine, Tyrosine, Phenylalanine** → **acetyl-CoA**
- Aspartate** → **oxaloacetate**
- Glutamine, Histidine, Arginine, Proline** → **Glutamate** → **a-ketoglutarate**
- Phenylalanine, Tyrosine** → **fumarate** → **malate**
- Isoleucine, Methionine, Valine** → **succinyl-CoA**



Glucose: 葡萄糖; pyruvate: 丙酮酸; threonine: 苏氨酸; cysteine: 半胱氨酸; serine: 丝氨酸; glycine: 甘氨酸; alanine: 丙氨酸; tryptophan: 色氨酸; lysine: 赖氨酸; leucine: 亮氨酸; isoleucine: 异亮氨酸; tyrosine: 酪氨酸; phenylalanine: 苯丙氨酸; acetyl-CoA: 乙酰辅酶 A; citrate: 柠檬酸; isocitrate: 异柠檬酸; glutamine: 谷氨酰胺; histidine: 组氨酸; arginine: 精氨酸; proline: 脯氨酸; glutamate: 谷氨酸; α -ketoglutarate: α -酮戊二酸; succinyl-CoA: 琥珀酰辅酶 A; methionine: 蛋氨酸; valine: 缬氨酸; succinate: 琥珀酸; fumarate: 富马酸; malate: 苹果酸; oxaloacetate: 草酰乙酸; aspartate: 天门冬氨酸; NAD^+ : 烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸 nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide; NADH : 还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸 reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide; GTP: 三磷酸鸟苷 guanosine triphosphate; GDP: 二磷酸鸟苷 guanosine diphosphate; FAD: 黄素腺嘌呤二核苷酸 flavin adenine dinucleotide; FADH_2 : 还原型黄素腺嘌呤二核苷酸 reduced flavin adenine dinucleotide。

图 1 氨基酸氧化代谢途径

Fig.1 The oxidative metabolism pathways of amino acids^[21]

2.2 甘氨酸和丙氨酸——尿素的间接前体物

前期研究发现, 采食粗蛋白质水平为 20%、17% 和 14% 饲料的仔猪门静脉谷氨酸净吸收速率分别为 -4.43、-5.65 和 -6.64 mg/min; 门静脉氨的净吸收速率则分别为 2.86、2.68 和 2.38 mg/min^[23]。该结果与其他报道一致, 即猪 PDV 中广泛代谢谷氨酸等氨基酸, 同时也产生大量的氨^[4,17,20]。此外, 采食上述 3 个蛋白质水平饲料的仔猪门静脉甘氨酸与丙氨酸的净吸收量占总氨基酸净吸收量的比例分别为 38.2%、37.3% 和 37.0%; 甘氨酸和丙氨酸在肝脏中的消耗量占总氨基酸代谢量的比例分别为 52.0%、49.5% 和 43.8%。这一氨基酸代谢规律的发现引起人们对甘氨酸和丙氨酸的来源及代谢去路的深入思考。

传统观点认为丝氨酸是甘氨酸的主要前体物, 而 Wu^[21]则提出不同的观点, 认为仅有 10% 左右的甘氨酸来源于丝氨酸; 丙氨酸的前体物包括丙酮酸、丝氨酸和天门冬氨酸^[24]。根据氨基酸的代谢转化途径^[21,24] (如图 2 所示), 推测 PDV 中广泛代谢的氨基酸 (如谷氨酸、谷氨酰胺和天门冬氨酸等) 极有可能是甘氨酸和丙氨酸的重要前体物。为证实这一推测, 利用血插管与 ^{15}N 稳定性同位素示踪技术发现, PDV 中转化为甘氨酸和丙氨酸的谷氨酸占谷氨酸代谢总量的比例约为 30%。这一氨基酸代谢规律实质上反映了机体的一项重要自我保护机制: PDV 中氨基酸代谢所产生的氨如果全部直接进入肝脏会造成氨的浓度过高, 有可能引起肝损伤, 而将其中一部分氨转化为分子质量相对较小的甘氨酸和丙氨酸 (分子质量分别为 75 和 89 u, 远低于氨基酸的平均分子质量), 不仅能有效降低氨的浓度、减轻肝脏的

Berthiaume 等^[25]和 Doepel 等^[26]先后报道肝脏会代谢大量的甘氨酸和丙氨酸，且甘氨酸是重要的生氮氨基酸^[27]；丙氨酸会增加饥饿大鼠肝细胞尿素的合成^[28]，丙氨酸也是甘氨酸代谢过程的重要参与者^[29]。以上研究表明，甘氨酸和丙氨酸与肝脏尿素合成密切相关^[27-29]，但尚未有报道证实甘氨酸和丙氨酸是尿素合成的重要氮来源。结合前人的研究报道，推测在肝脏中多余的甘氨酸和丙氨酸用来合成尿素。为证实这一推测，利用血插管与 ¹⁵N 稳定性同位素示踪技术开展了甘氨酸和丙氨酸在肝脏中代谢去路的研究，研究表明甘氨酸和丙氨酸是尿素的重要间接前体物^[30]。

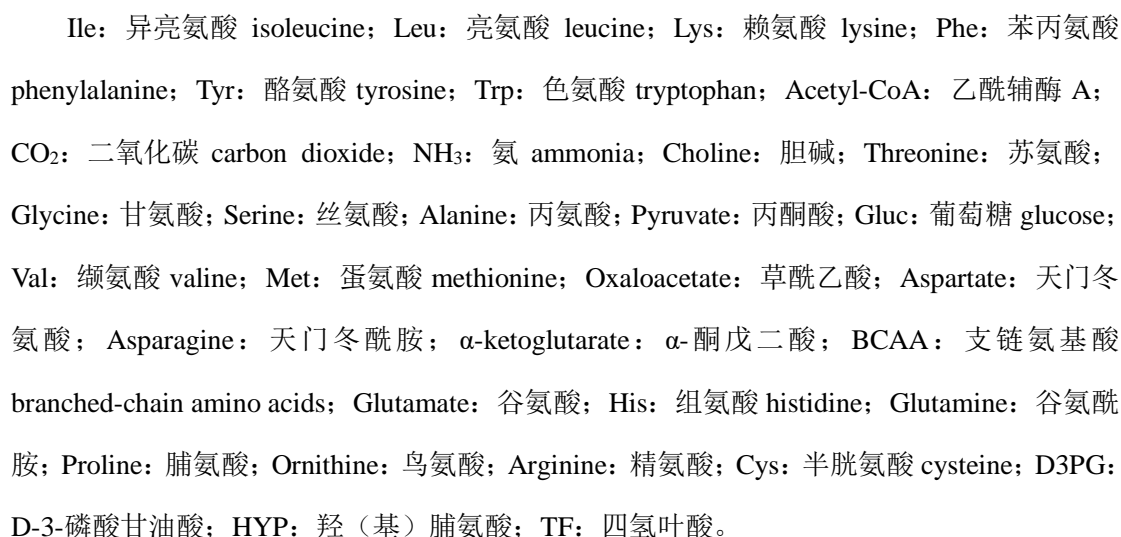
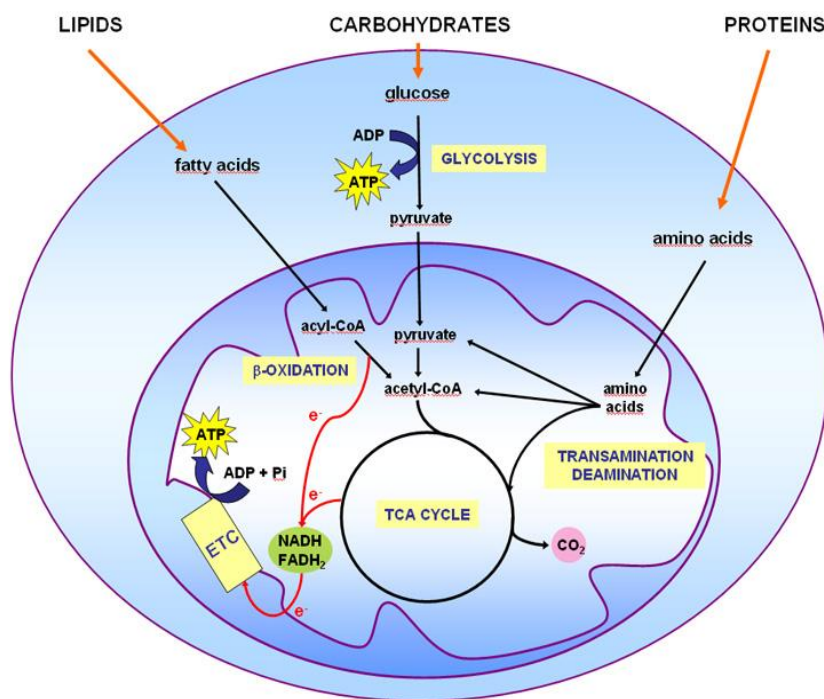


Fig.2 The pathways of metabolic transformation between amino acids^[21,24]

3 氨基酸代谢燃料功能替代机制

综上所述，减少 PDV 中尿素前体物（主要包括氨、甘氨酸和丙氨酸）的生成是降低尿素合成以及尿氮排放量的关键，而提供氨基酸代谢燃料替代物以降低氨基酸的氧化代谢速率是实现这一目标的重要途径。有关氨基酸代谢燃料替代物的探索开始于 20 世纪 90 年代，但由于研究甚少，迄今为止尚未取得突破性进展。除谷氨酸/谷氨酰胺外，葡萄糖也是各类组织细胞的重要燃料物质，但通常情况下葡萄糖难以抑制谷氨酸/谷氨酰胺的氧化分解^[17]；不仅如此，谷氨酸/谷氨酰胺还会显著降低葡萄糖的氧化代谢速率^[31-33]。因此，如何提高葡萄糖在 PDV 中的氧化供能效率是猪氮减排研究亟待解决的科学问题。

氨基酸、脂肪、葡萄糖的氧化路径虽不同，但最后都汇聚于同一点，即 TCA 循环^[34]（如图 3 所示）。乙酰辅酶 A、丙酮酸、草酰乙酸、琥珀酰辅酶 A、延胡索酸和 α -酮戊二酸是氨基酸进入 TCA 循环的中间产物^[21]，其中丙酮酸在三大物质的代谢联系中起重要的枢纽作用，若丙酮酸代谢发生异常将会导致众多疾病的发生，包括糖尿病、肥胖^[35]、线粒体功能紊乱^[36]、心脏衰竭^[37]、神经退行性疾病^[38]和癌症^[39]。研究表明，丙酮酸是氨基酸氧化代谢的重要调控因子^[40-42]。鉴于丙酮酸在三大物质代谢过程中所发挥的重要作用，推测丙酮酸有可能是氨基酸和葡萄糖代谢的共同调控靶点，促进丙酮酸在 PDV 中的氧化分解有望增加葡萄糖的氧化代谢速率、抑制氨基酸的代谢燃料功能，从而降低尿素前体物（氨、甘氨酸和丙氨酸）的生成以及尿素的合成。



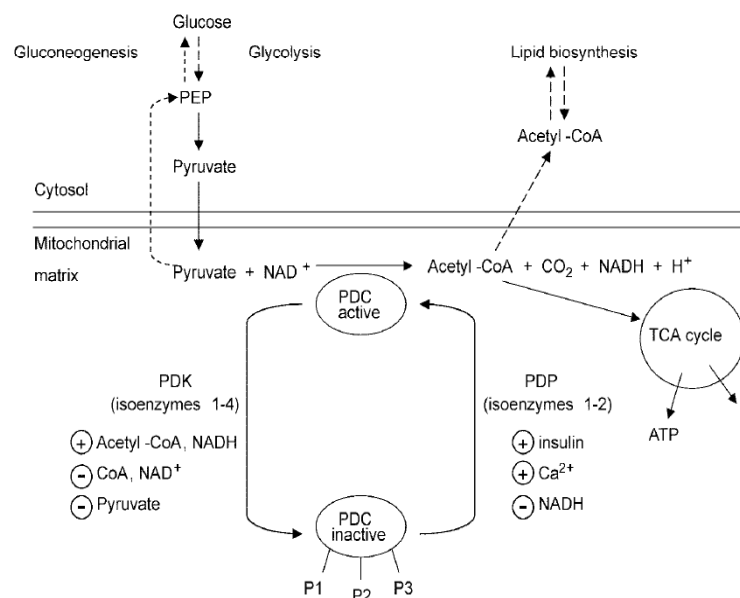
Lipids: 脂类; fatty acids: 脂肪酸; acyl-CoA: 酰基辅酶 A; acetyl-CoA: 乙酰辅酶 A; carbohydrates: 碳水化合物; glucose: 葡萄糖; ADP: 二磷酸腺苷 adenosine diphosphate;

ATP: 三磷酸腺苷 adenosine triphosphate; glycolysis: 糖酵解; pyruvate: 丙酮酸; proteins: 蛋白质; amino acids: 氨基酸; transamination: 转氨基; deamination: 脱氨; CO₂: 二氧化碳 carbon dioxide; TCA cycle: 三羧酸循环; β -oxidation: β -氧化; NADH: 还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸 reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide; FADH₂: 还原型黄素腺嘌呤二核苷酸 reduced flavin adenine dinucleotide; Pi: 磷酸基; ETC: 电子传递链 electron transfer chain。

图3 三大营养物质氧化代谢途径

Fig.3 The oxidative metabolism pathways of three major nutrients^[34]

哺乳动物细胞中, 丙酮酸脱氢酶复合体 (pyruvate dehydrogenase complex, PDC) 负责催化丙酮酸转化为乙酰辅酶 A。PDC 由 3 种酶[丙酮酸脱氢酶(pyruvate dehydrogenase, PDH)、二氢硫辛酰转乙酰基酶、二氢硫辛酰脱氢酶]和 6 种辅助因子[焦磷酸硫胺素、硫辛酸、黄素腺嘌呤二核苷酸 (flavin adenine dinucleotide, FAD)、烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸 (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, NAD)、辅酶 A (coenzyme A, CoA) 和 Mg²⁺]组成。PDH 上游调控因子主要包括丙酮酸脱氢酶激酶 (pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase, PDK) 和丙酮酸脱氢酶磷酸酶 (pyruvate dehydrogenase phosphatase, PDP), 调控机制如图 4 所示^[43]。PDK1 通过磷酸化 PDH 分子上的丝氨酸残基 (包括 Ser-293、Ser-300、Ser-232) 抑制其活性, 而 PDP 则通过去磷酸化恢复 PDH 以及 PDC 的活性^[44]。酪氨酸磷酸化将分别激活 PDK 活性和抑制 PDP 活性^[45]。综上所述, PDK/PDP/PDH 轴极有可能是葡萄糖/氨基酸的调控靶点。



Gluconeogenesis: 糖异生; cytosol: 细胞溶质; glucose: 葡萄糖; PEP: 磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸 phosphoenolpyruvate; pyruvate: 丙酮酸; glycolysis: 糖酵解; lipid biosynthesis: 脂类生物合成; acetyl-CoA: 乙酰辅酶 A; CO₂: 二氧化碳 carbon dioxide; H⁺: 氢离子; NAD⁺:

烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸 nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide; NADH: 还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸 reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide; mitochondrial matrix: 线粒体基质; PDC active: 有活性的丙酮酸脱氢酶复合体 active pyruvate dehydrogenase complex; PDC inactive: 无活性的丙酮酸脱氢酶复合体 inactive pyruvate dehydrogenase complex; PDK: 丙酮酸脱氢酶激酶 pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase; isoenzymes: 同功异构酶; PDP: 丙酮酸脱氢酶磷酸酶 pyruvate dehydrogenase phosphatase; insulin: 胰岛素; Ca^{2+} : 钙离子; ATP: 三磷酸腺苷 adenosine triphosphate; P1-3: 磷酸基 1-3; TCA cycle: 三羧酸循环。

图 4 丙酮酸脱氢酶复合体调节机制

Fig.4 The regulatory mechanisms of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex^[43]

丙酮酸氧化代谢速率随 PDC 活性的升高而提高^[46]。小分子物质二氯乙酸 (dichloroacetate, DCA) 具有诱导细胞自噬、降低细胞增殖的重要功能。此外, 研究表明 DCA 通过抑制 PDK 活性来激活 PDH 活性, 从而降低糖酵解比例、提高葡萄糖的氧化代谢速率^[47-48]。谷氨酰胺氧化代谢速率随葡萄糖氧化代谢速率的升高而降低^[49]。研究表明, 促进丙酮酸的氧化代谢将导致谷氨酸脱氢酶的活性降低, 从而降低来源于谷氨酰胺的乙酰辅酶 A 的生成^[49]。由此可见, 通过调控丙酮酸/葡萄糖氧化代谢速率来抑制氨基酸代谢燃料功能是可行的。

4 小 结

综上所述, 在 PDV 中异常增加的甘氨酸和丙氨酸归因于谷氨酸等氨基酸的过度代谢, 甘氨酸和丙氨酸是肝脏尿素合成的重要前体物。降低氨基酸的氧化代谢速率是减少尿素合成前体物和肝脏尿素合成的关键。促进丙酮酸/葡萄糖在猪 PDV 中的供能效率有望增加葡萄糖的氧化代谢速率、抑制氨基酸的代谢燃料功能, 从而减少尿素前体物的生成以及尿氮排放量, 而 PDK/PDP/PDH 轴可能是丙酮酸氧化代谢的调控靶点。虽然在体外试验、老鼠试验以及人类临床试验上已经证实通过促进丙酮酸/葡萄糖的氧化代谢速率来降低氨基酸的供能效率是可行的, 但猪体代谢与细胞、老鼠和人类相比差异极大, 且研究目的不同, 因此这一假说需要开展大量的体内和体外试验进行验证。

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A New Hypothesis for the Mechanism of Metabolic Saving of Amino Acids of Pigs

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Abstract: Urinary nitrogen excretion accounts for 60% to 70% of the total nitrogen excretion of pigs. The production rate of urea, which is the main nitrogen-containing substance in the urine, to a large extent determines the urinary nitrogen and total nitrogen excretion. Therefore, declining the production rate of urea in liver of pigs is a fundamental approach for reducing total nitrogen excretion. This review summarized the existing nutrition regulatory measures for reducing nitrogen excretion in pigs, characterized the nitrogen direct precursors (ammonia) and indirect precursors (glycine and alanine) of urea synthesis in liver, and the mechanism of metabolic fuel function substitution of amino acid (AA). On this basis, a new hypothesis for the regulatory mechanism of metabolic saving of AA was proposed, the essence of which is to promote the efficiency of substances like as pyruvate/glucose being as metabolic fuel, decline metabolic rate of AA especially of glutamate, decrease the net flow of nitrogen precursors for urea synthesis in portal vein, urea synthesis in liver and urinary nitrogen excretion.

Key words: pigs; nitrogen excretion; amino acids; metabolic saving; pyruvate dehydrogenase

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